THE WAR

Destruction of Another Turkish Monitor on the Danube.

TERRIBLE TORPEDO WORK.

The Turkish Sailors Go Down at Their Guns.

THE STRUGGLE IN ASIA.

Progress of the Campaign---Preparations for the Grand Onslaught.

THE CZAR'S HEALTH.

[BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.1

LONDON, May 22, 1877. From the first outbreak of hostilities in the East the friends of Turkey have had great hopes of the Turkish fleet, and most people have naturally anticipated that the Russian passage of the Danube Would be rendered hazardous in the extreme by the presence on the river of a formidable array of monitors. The news of the sinking of the first Turkish fron-clad, with several hundred men on board, by the fire from the Russian batteries cre ated a profound sensation here, but after a while people began to say it was simply a lucky shot, and would in all probability turn out to be an isolated instance. A good deal had been said about Russian torpedoes, but, seeing no result of their presence in the river, their efficiency began to be doubted, and once more the emciency of the Turkish monitors as a means of resisting the passage of the Danube by the Russian army began to be vaunted by enthusiastic Turcophiles. The startling news telegraphed by the HERALD correspondent at Picejesti will, however, show how comparatively basy it is to render the Turkish notilia on the Danube almost useless, and how terribly efficient is the Russian torpedo service.

ANOTHER TURKISH MONITOR SUNK.

The HERALD correspondent with the Russian headquarters at Ploejesti, in Roumania, telegraphs the following interesting account of an attack on the Turkish iron clad fleet in the Danube and the destruction of one of the large monitors by torpedo boats. The details of the action are taken from the official report made by the gallant leader of the attack, Lieutenant Denbasoff, to the Russian headquarters:-At midnight on the 25th of May four Russian gunboats left Ibrail under the command of Lieutenant Denbasoff with the object of attacking and, if possible, destroying the feet of Turkish tron-clads which lay further up the Danube in the direction of Matchin. This expedition was organized with great secrecy, and only the higher officers at headquarters knew of its destination, though it had been expected for some time that an effort would be made to render the stay of the Turkish monitors in the Danube as uncomfortable as possible. About two hours' steaming brought the Russian gunboats to Matchin, where three Turkish iron-olads lay anchored in the stream, and without delay the signal to attack was given.

THE ATTACK.

Lieutenant Denbasoff made an admirable disposition of his gunboats, and in the conduct of the ac-Taking the lead in the advance, he ran his own gun boat, the Czarovitch, in between the Turkish ironclads without paying any heed to the heavy fire which the monitors opened on the approaching gunboats. Selecting the largest of the monitors, Lieutenant Denbasoff ran his boat alongside and succeeded in exploding a torpedo under her side. causing a bad leak but not damaging her sufficiently to disable her. This partial fallure was, however, soon remedied by the gunboat Xenia, which had closely followed the Czarovitch, and, approaching the Turkish monitor, succeeded in exploding under her a second torpedo. TWENTY MINUTES' WORK.

This brilliant action did not occupy more than twenty minutes from the moment of giving the signal to attack to the withdrawal of the Russian gunboats. During the action the Turks kept up a constant fire on the assailants, but the aim of the artillerists was so bad that not a single Russian was struck. The effect of this torpedo attack is likely to prove very demoralizing to the Turkish fleet in the Danube. It definitely settles the question of the value of the Turkish deet in preventing the passage of the Danube, and will probably induce the Turkish frou-clads to remove from the too dangerous neighborhood of the Russian gunboats. Torpedoes are evidently going to prove their superiority over armor plates and heavy guns in this war.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The following details have been received of the destruction of the Turkish monitor by torpedoes:-"Two young Russian engineer officers attempted to reach the monitor early in the evening with torpedoes, but they were discovered and driven back by a heavy fire. At three o'clock in the morning they returned in two skiffs, carrying a chain of small torpedoes filled with dynamite. No lookout being kept aboard the monitor, they securely lodged the chain across her bows. Or their return they discharged the whole series of torpedoes by means of an electric battery. The vessel immediately disappeared."

POSITION OF MATCHIN.

The town of Matchin opposite which the action took place is situated on the right or Bulgarian side of the Dangbe, distant from Ibrail ten miles to the eastward. The intervening space is occupied by several low, marshy, uninhabitable telends which divide the Danube into several channels, but the main navigable channel passes close to Matchin. The course of the Dapube in here very tortuous and Matchin stands in a right angle formed by two stretches of the river to the southward and westward. The Paska arm of the Danube, which runs northward directly from the mouth of the Ialoonitza, near Hirsova, to Ibrail, is subdivided by Islands, and, with the main channel, surrounds a vast island swamp in which are several considerable lakes. These render a

crossing by the Russians between Ibrail and

Matchin has a small but well constructed fort, surrounded by seven bastioned and revetted fronts. with a citadel within, on a height commanding the town. This fort looks toward the Danube and constitutes the permanent defence of the place. Since the outbreak of the present war it has been supplemented by earthworks and batteries, which cover the rear of the town, as well as commanding the river approaches from lbrail and Hirsova. Being a place of moderate strength, it was selected by the Turks as the base of monitor operations against Ibrail, but, owing to the uncertainty attending the river levels at this season, it has been the point where the monitors took refuge during a threatened subsidence These vessels were virtually ponded at low water and therefore depended almost entirely on the shore batteries for protection. Matchin becomes untenable as soon as a Russian force occupies Tulteha and Isatscha, below Rent. It has been recommended by some military writers to make the line from Matchin to Babadagh the first line of detence for the Doorudscha against a Russian invasion, but the conditions at p esent prevailing preclude the possibility of doing this with Ibrail, Galatz, Reni, Ismail and Kilia already in the hands o the Russians, and the bend of the Danube from Rent actually closed by their torpedoes and bat-

DESPERATE BRAVERY OF THE TURKS.

The effect of this second explosion was terrific; the monitor began rapidly to settle down, and before ten minutes had elapsed she sunk, the Turkish cannoneers on the doomed monitor continuing with heroic bravery to fire until their vessel disappeared beneath the waves of the river. Not a soul of those on board was saved. The remaining monitors opened a heavy but ill directed are on the attacking gunboats, which, having accomplished their object, withdrew out of range without suffering any damage.

OPERATIONS IN ASIA.

A despatch received in St. Petersburg from the Army of the Caucasus says General Melikoff, with eight battalions and some artillery, and General Dewell, with seven battalious, have left Ardahan to join the forces near Kars. The Turks landed 3,000 mountaineers in the neighborhood of Adler on the 22d inst. Troops have been despatched from the Kouban district to occupy the mountain passes. There have been a number of trifling encounters in Abchasia. The Belazid column had made a reconnoisance toward Van. Kurdish tregulars, who had been threatening their rear, fled before the Russian advance. The nealth of the troops everywhere is satisfactory. Tranquillity is restored in the Terek territory in Circassia. Daghestan is quiet. The Circassians in Trans-Caucasia have surrendered their arms to the Russians. Mukhtar Pacha telegraphs to Constantinople that the Russians are making a forward movement from various sides. He also reports sev eral small engagements, especially in the neighborhood of Kars, all resulting favorably for the Turks, and claims the Russians in taking Ardahan lost 6,000 men, A telegram from Erzeroum, dated May 25, states that the Russians ceased bombarding Kars on the 24th. An engagement between the Turks and the Russian right wing is believed imminent. The Turkish force of 10,000 from Van, which had been concentrated at Barquiri, is advancing toward Bajazid.

Mukhtar Pacha reports that an additional force i required to detend the southern roads, as the Russians evidently intend to gain possession of the River Arras or Euphrates. The Bedouins are becoming troublesome in Palestine, and there is a panic at Jorusalem. THE CRISIS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Turkish Ministers of War and Finance have ap parently tendered their resignations. The Sultan's decision is still pending. The Grand Vizier wishes to mediate with the Chamber, and has conferred with some of the leading members on the formation of a new Cabinet. Mahmoud Damad Pacha declares in favor of unbending opposition to the Chamber. BEALTH OF THE CZAR.

It is said that since the Czar has returned to St. Petersburg he has shown such excitement and uneasiness as to cause great fears for his health. He constantly expresses dissatisfaction at the meagreness of news. This has induced his physicians to recommend his return to the army, at any rate until some decisivo victories are obtained. It is not yet decided whether he will undertake the supreme command. The physicians oppose

Advices from Bucharest report that the Ministerial bill for the issue of paper money meets with great op-position in the Chamber. In the Senate yesterday Senator Ghika objected to M. Brabiano, the Promier addressing Prince Charles as "King" on recent occur sions. The Senate approved Ghika's objection.

A later despatch says:—"The bill proposing the issue of paper money failed to obtain the necessary majority and will be withdrawn," Another railway accident has occurred, by which four soldiers were killed and many wounded.

PROGRESS OF THE WARL One of the best roads in Asia Minor runs from Batoum along the river Choruk through Artvin to Olti. and thence to Bardess. The road crosses the river about fifty miles northeast of Pertakrek and follows tributary of the Cheruk to Tortoum, guarding the the Kara or Western Euphrates. Thence it runs through a swampy valley, south of which lies Erzeroum. The importance of this road cannot be over-rated. It is the best and shortest line of communication between Erzeroum and the seacoast. The object

of the Russian attack on Batoum is thought to be to obtain possession of the town itself than to control They have succeeded and purhed their advance aireads to Artvin. From Ardaban one road runs southward to Kars, another to Ardanudsch where branches west to Artvin and south to Tavasgerd and Olti. A third road leads from an, via Urut, across the Chanly Mountains. to Olti and Bardess. On their retreat from Ardanan the Turks used the roads leading westward and southwestward, part escaping to Ardanudsch and part across the

Chanly Mountains to Oiti.

Despatches received during the past week from Turkish sources report that the Russians have since occupied the Oiti road from Kars to Erzeroum, which divides a short distance from Kars, branches running nearly parallel, the northern through a pass in th Sougania range, a little south of Bardess, and the south ern through Delimusa and across a similar pass to a junction with the northern branch at Chorassan. On road leads from Erivan, through the valley of the Arunicating by a side road with Getscheven. more important road from Erivan is the highway lead-Sulumursa and Bajazid. This road was used by the Russians in their advance upon Bajazid. The Erivan column had at last accounts reached Jeranos.

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE ARMIES IN ARIA The plan of the Russian advance is thus clear. The centre of the Asiatic army, under General Melikoff, is estimated at 80,000 men and 240 cannon; the right wing, or Rion corps, under General Oklobjio, numbers 45,000 men and 140 guns; the left wing, or Erivan corps, under General Tergukadoff, 50,000 men and 156 guns. The Turks have about 70,000 men in the neighod of Erzeroum and about 76,000 at Kars. It is impossible to give a reliable account of the number of guns, as those sent from Constantinople may be still at

THE RUSSIAN TORPEDO

Map Showing Braila and Matchin, on the Danube. and the Strategic Position of Varna.



Russians intend to attack Mukhtar's position by two flank movements, one from the line of Artvin and Ardanudsch, the other from Bajazid. The Turks are already fortifying Erzingan in anticipation of being forced to leave Erzeroum. A revolt in the Caucasus can be productive only of petty annoyance in view of the pre cautions adopted and the advance of the Russian army, which is closely followed by another army of civil functionaries. So that by the time the Russian commanders get to Erzeroum all of that pachalic east of the River Chorak will be a Russian province. The listricts of Sturagel, Bayazid and Dyadin are already under Russian administration. That Erzeroum will be permanently occupied is the conviction epenly expressed in authoritative circles in Tillis.

ON THE DANCEE. count in defining the present situation or discussing the probabilities of the future-namely, the Servians who, it is confidently asserted, have occupied the chief positions on and near the Timok with 20,000 men and 84 guns under General Horvatovich. Their headquarters and 10,000 men are said to be at Negotin, 6,000 men at Saitschar, 2,000 at Kladova, 2,000 at Roglova and Blinvancoatz, and a second corps, 8,000 to 10,000 strong, is said to be concentrating at Banjoi under Ranko Alempich. From Gruja, on the Rouma nian bank of the Danube, and Radujevatz, on the Servian, is a chain of sentinels to Turnsoverin and Kladova within call of each other to watch and give notice of the movements of the Turks. Russian or Roums lan detachments also occupy Kerb and Ostrov, Island In the Danube, opposite Turnseverin and Ciganashi. The system of Russian advances seems to be that points first occupied by one corps are ceded to another as it marches up, when the first continues its march to the real destination. Thus the men are spared the fatigue of continuous march, while the line remains unbroken,

The Turks have in Widdin about 60,000 men and 13 batteries; in Adlie 5,400 men and 4 batteries; in Bregova 2,000 men and 2 batteries, and 12 battalious at Sofia, with 6 batteries and 4,000 bashi-bazouks further down the Danube. The Russians will probably cross in force between Orsova and Nikopolis, and again e this the Turks have at Orsova 5 battalious and 1 battery; at Nikopolis 8 bastalions and 2 batteries and about 2,000 cavairy, besides a garrison of 2,000 men. At Sistova are 5 buttalions and 1 battery. At Rustchuk is a field army of 56,000. with 54 guns; at Silistria 32,000 men, at Shamia 52 battalions and 10 batteries, and at Varna

The left wing of the field army is 48,000 to 50,000 strong, and rests on Widdin, 20,000 men garrisoning the fortress.

The centre rests on Rustchuk, where the garrison is also 20,000. The right wing in the Dobrudscha will consist of 45,000 men, to be made up of forces from Silistria and Varna, each of which will retain a garri son of 16,000. A reserve of 64 battalions is to be formed at Shumls, which would bring the Turkish field army up to 220,000. But these 64,000 reserves are as yet in the future.

The Danueo is still too swollen and rapid to admit of an attempt at the construction of a bridge. The waters of the Sereth and Aluta are considerably out of

their banks. MISCELLANEOUS WAR NOVES. A telegram from Berlin announces that the Russian Ambassador there has gone to St. Petersburg. It is not yet decided where the Czar will stay during his visit to the army of the Danube, nor how long he will remain there, though it is expected his stay despatch says there is no foundation for the statement contained in some Austrian and foreign journals that the Emperor Francis Joseph would have a conference with the Czar on the frontie on the occasion of the Czar's journey to Ploejesti. A Constantinople despatch says the Lecant Herald has been suppressed for a month for disparaging the Minister of War. The Turks are stationing pickets of thirty men, at intervals of two and a ball miles, along the whole Turkish bank of the Danube, communicat

A Widdin despatch says the reported rising in the Balkans is officially contradicted.

The Prussian General Prince Tachelokoleff, who was wounded at Ardahan, is dead. The Russian official Messager announces that the Persian Prince Mohammed Ali Mirza bas entered the Russian army of the Caucasur The Greek government are despatching detachments of troops to the frontier daily. The Greek soldiers make unmerous arrests among bands who endeavor to cross the frontier into Turkey

A BARKEEPER'S DEFENCE.

ONE MAN KILLED AND TWO SEVERELY WOUNDED. STRACUSE, N. Y., May 27, 1877.

Early this morning a gang of intoxicated roughs went to the hotel of Frank Angell, just outside the city, with the avowed intention of creating a dis-turbance or, as they expressed it, "cleaning out the house." They attacked the barkeeper, Charles Crocker, who, tearing his life was in danger, fired three shots from a revolver, killing Edward Woodlock, a sait boiler, and severely wounding two others. The gang were all arrented.

BOSTON ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS. MOODY AND SANKEY IN THE TREMONT STREET

TABEBNACLE.

Bostos, May 27, 1877. The anniversary meetings began to-night with the twenty-sixth anniversary of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association at the Tremont Street Taber christian Association at the Fremont Street labernacle, opening with a meeting led by the Tabernacle
choir and Mr. Sankey. Mr. Moody delivered the address and an immonse audience was in attendance.
The Universalist services, which will last through
the week, began to-night at the Columbus Avenue
Universalist Church.
At Park Street Church the annual sermon of the
Massachusetts Bible Society was preached by Rev. C.
D. Foss, D. D., President of the Wesleyan University

THE ELLENTON RIOTS.

PROGRESS OF THE TRIAL BEFORE CHIEF JUS-TICE WAITE-FACTS ESTABLISHED BY THE DEFENCE -- AN EARLY DECISION ANTICIPATED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 27, 1877. The trial of the Elienton conspiracy cases, which has been in progress before the United States Court here, Chief Justice Waite presiding, since the 15th lust., has been conducted with extraordinary vigor on both sides, and has occupied the court from ten A. M until eight P. M. daily. With the general line taken by the prosecution the public has been made familiar through the newspaper accounts of the Ellenton riots at the time of their occurrence.

FACTS ESTABLISHED BY THE DEFENCE. The testimony for the defence, which is not yet losed, had up to Saturday night established the fol-

lowing points:—

First—That the negroes began the firing upon the whites without provocation; that they fired with effect; that the whites, not expecting the attack, were driven back, with several wounded.

Second—That it was alterward agreed that the difficulty should be settled, and that both parties should retire; that the whites did retire, and that subsequently some of the very party of white men who were present at this agreement while retiring to their homes through a swainp were ambuscaded and fired into by the negroes without any warning whateveer.

Third—The attempt on the part of the prosecution to prove aggression on the part of the whites has been completely overthrown, it having been clearly shown by the witnesses on both sides that in the conference with the United States army officers the desire of the whites was only to preserve the peace, and upon the word of Captain Lloyd, who said he would use all his power to quiet the blacks, the whites retired and disbanded.

SENATOR BUTLER'S COURSE.

The testimony in this connection shows that Senator A. P. Butler exercised very great forbearance and stated explicitly that his whole interest was to restore peace and quell the riot without shedding one drop of blood, even after the conference with the United Sta officers. When it was rumored that the fighting had begun again between the blacks and whites in another quarter and volunteers flocked in to go to the rescue PROGRESS OF THE TRIAL.

SENATOR BUTLER'S COURSE.

The prosecution have closed their direct testimony and the defence will in all probability close theirs tomorrow. The prosecution will then occupy about one day with their rebutting testimony. Wednesday and Thursday will be devoted to argument, and it is hoped that the case will be given to the jury by Thursday

OFFICIAL RASCALITY.

THE FINANCIAL RECORD OF LUZERNE COUNTY, PA. -- SEVEN YEARS OF STEALING-DETAILS OF THE OPERATIONS-JUSTICE IN HOT PUR-SUIT OF THE DELINQUENTS.

> (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] SCRANTON, May 27, 1877.

The seven years' audit of Luzerne county's finances a herculean task-has just been completed by the auditors, Mesers. Harrison Wright, G. M. Reynolds and Charles E. Rice, and will be published in to-morrow's Republican. It reveals a terrible record of rascality and official plundering on the part of forme treasurers, sheriffs, commissioners, clerks of the court and a number of other criminals, who are paying the penalty of their peculation in the county prison.

This lengthy document unfolds a catalogue of official then the reading of which is almost sufficient to take one's breath away, and shows that Wilkesbarre, the county seat, where all those robberies were perpebeen the hotbed of corruption and a theatre of patty thieving fully as bold, if not so extensive, as the most

MATHODS OF STRALING.

These repeated and long-continued outrages on an overtaxed and oppressed community were conducted in various forms. Figures were increased and altered. oftentimes from \$10 to \$100; important papers were de stroyed to allow the forging of new ones; unprincipled newspaper proprietors were paid vast amounts for bogus advertising in patent outside sheets, and they in turn

advertising in patent outside sheets, and they in turn have been guilty of heiping to cover up the seething caldron of crime which has been uncovered at last.

In a single item for a county map it has been discovered that a clean stenl of \$5,000 was effected, while the repairs to the Court House, which even to this day is a dark, forbidding den, formed a lertile source of jobbery and robbery. The anditors find that no trustworthy account of county bonds or couplons has been kept, and that tax collectors paid in accounts or kept them in their pockets much as they saw fit. An instance is cited where a tax collector gave no bonds and did what he picased with the monoy. The collector in question is now in jail, as is also James Courtright, the County Treasurer for 1874, several of the previous Commissioners and others.

The scales is the saw and the several to the previous Commissioners and others.

Treasurer for 1874, several of the previous Commissioners and others.

THE AMOUNT STOLEN.

The stolen items represent sums from \$1 up to \$5,000, and the auditors say that with a continuance of such affairs for another year or two it would absorb the revenues of the entire county of Luzerne, the Empire County of the Keystone State. The exact genount of the rouberies, has not been and cannot be ascertained, but they will probably reach \$100,000. The amount unearthed thus far shows clearly that \$50,000 were stolen in various items.

THE CITY COUNCIL MOVING.

Luzerne county has long been cursed by dishonest officials, but she is redeeming herself nobly. At a meeting of the Scranton City Council on Saturday a resolution was passed authorizing the Mayor to offer a reward of \$2,000 for the capture of ex-Treasurer Millspaugh, who has stolen about forty thousand doilars from the city. Thieving has been the order of the day, but the system is doomed.

RAILROAD ELECTION.

HARTPORD, Conn., May 27, 1877. The new directors of the Connecticut Western Railroad have elected Caleb J. Camp President, in place of Senator W. H. Barnum; C. T. Hillyer Vice President, and re-elected William S. Gilbert Treasurer. A resolution was passed continuing the other officers in their positions for the present. WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1877. THE NEW PARTY MOVEMENT-DISTINGUISHED

STATESMEN AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL. The air is full of vague rumors of a movement to or ganize a new party, and the presence in Washington just now of Senator Conkling, ex-Senator Simon Cam eron, Congressman Charles Foster, Governor Hartranit. and politicians has stirred up the curious as to the meaning of their coming here. To the interviewer the stereotyped answer is given, "Business at the depart-ments," but the coincidence of their presence is not regarded as accidental.

THE RIO GRANDE BORDER TROUBLES-GENE-RAL ORD IN CONSULTATION WITH THE PRES-IDENT.

General Ord arrived in Washington this morning in edience to the request of General Sherman, and with him proceeded to the White House to-night, where an interview was had with the President. The presence of General Ord means an earnest discussion of the Rio Grande stroubles and an early conference of the Cabinet and the military heads of the government as to the immediate and effectual repression of the disturbances on the Mexican border. It will be remembered that General Ord first reported at Chicago to General Sheridan, but the importance of the subject was such that he was invited to come to Washington, where his views might be communicated fully to the President.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

EFFECTS OF NO ARMY APPROPRIATION-SUSPEN-SION OF WORK IN THE NATIONAL WORK-SHOPS-LACK OF CLERICAL FORCE IN THE SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The extra session of Congress having been postponed and there being no appropriation to continue the work in the national armories and workshops after the 1st of July, usually provided for in the Army Appropriation bill, preparations are now being made by Ordnance Bureau of the War Depart to close up these establishments after that date. The suspension of work in those shops will cause the discharge of about six hundred nechanics. Of this number 250 are employed in the national armory at Springfield, Mass.; 100 in the Frankford Arsenal, near Philadelphia; 100 in the Watervilet Arsenal, near Troy, N. Y., and about 150 ip other smailer establishments throughout the coun try. Some few men will be rotained in each arsenal and armory for the purpose of guarding public property, keeping machinery in order, &c., but it will be only those who agree to do so and sign a contract to that effect, as directed by the Secretary of War in a recent

branch of the Surgeon General's office for some time past on account of the lack of sufficient elerical force to keep the work of that branch up to date, and it was to remedy this difficulty that a clause was inserted in the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill at the last session of Congress authorizing the Secretary of War to culist twenty men to be detailed for clerical duty in the Surgeon General's office. These men have already been entisted, but as their pay must be provided for in the Army Appropriation bill they will be without any compensation until such bill shall become a law. All applications for army pensions are referred by the Pension Office to the Surgeon General's office for examination and report, and the number of applications received and not acted upon on the 1st of May was 17,144. This backward condition work is failing behind every day. The average num ber of cases received daily for examination is about seventy-nine, but the small force can dispose of only about fifty-three daily.

ARMY OFFICERS NO LONGER TO BE EMPLOYED AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

In accordance with a previous understanding it is no longer considered expedient to retain army officers on duty at the White House, and Colonel H. C. Corbin, of the Twenty-fourth infantry, who was detailed at the President's request as one of his private secretaries, will be relieved at the end of this month, and by direction of the President assigned to important duty in the War Department.

THE PROVISION FOR FURNISHING ARTIFICIAL LIMBS TO OFFICERS AND MEN WHO HAVE

SUFFERED AMPUTATION. The Surgeon General of the army has recently issued circular announcing that every officer, or enlisted or htred man, who has lost a limb or the use of a limb in the military or naval service of the United States, is entitled to receive, once every five years, an artificial period of five years is reckoned from the filing of the first application after June 17, 1870. The commutation allowed in case of the amputation of a leg is \$75, in all other cases \$50. Commutation can be allowed only in cases of loss of a limb or loss of the use of a limb-that is, an arm or leg-not for other to juries. Necessary transportation by the most usual and direct routes will be furnished to those desiring it for the purpose of having artificial limbs tited, but will not be furnished except for this purpose. Commutation for transportation is not allowed. Reference is then made to the laws anthorizing the issue of artificial limbs, and the circular further states that an order for limbs will be given or any manufacturer selected who shall have filed a bond in the sum of \$5,000, with sureties, to furnish good and satisfactory limbs to the soldier without extra charge, and make good for five years all defects of material or workmanship without additional charge. During the past year 14 arms, 519 legs and 12 pieces of apparatus were furnished to disabled persons, while 893 persons drew commutation for an artificial arm, 11 for a hand, 1,530 for a leg, 60 for a foot and 876 fo various pieces of apparatus. Twenty-three dealers in artificial limbs have filed the bonds required to enable them to furnish such limbs-6 of these are in Nov York city, I in Buffalo, 6 in Philadelphia, 1 in Springfield, Mass.; 3 in Boston, 1 to Concord, N. Cincinnati, 1 in Indianapolis, 1 in Chicago, 1 in Wash

ORITHARY

died of consumption Winnetta Montague, an actress

ington, D. C., and I in Pitisburg.

WINNETTA MONTAGUE. At No. 140 Lawrence street, Brooklyn, yesterday

whose career is chiefly remarkable from the fact that she was the wife of Walter Montgomery at one time and connected with her marriage to him there is romantic story told. Miss Montague about seven years ago made her first appearance at the Trimble Opera House, Albany, as Effic Kennington, in "Saratoga," with Miss Kate Claxton in the cast. sessed of but little dramatic talent, her beauty gave her that success that is certain to follow one who, like her, had a host of admirers in and out of the pro fession. Her first acquaintance with Montgomery is anid to have been while he was playing in Selwyn's Her first acquaintance with Montgomery h Theatre, Boston, where she became infutuated with him and showed her affection by fre quent contributions of flowers. It seems that Montgomery was proof against her and when he was announced to sait for Europe, she learned of his intention and took passage on the same vessel. The acquaintance ripened on shi band, and ere the voyage was completed poor Montgomery surrendered to the Boston beauty, proposed and was accepted. The marriage was consummated upon their arrival in London. For a time they lived very happily, Montgomery being infatuated with his wife. Finally, news reached the husband that the wife upon whom he doted had been previously married and descried by one who had not been divorced from her. The discovery of this fact is said to have led to the suicide of Montgomery. Winnesta, now a widow, proceeded to Nottingham, where her husband had been a popular lavorite, and in widow's weeds gave readings, but was hissed from the stage. Returning to the United States she became the wife of James M. Ward, the comedian. The marriage was not a happy one, and they separated. She next became celebrated in connection with City Treasurer Hamilton, of Jersey City, who, it is believed, owed his fail to her fascinations. Later she renewed her relations with Ward, and together they proceeded to San Francisco, where she appeared at Wade's Opera House in "Snow Flakes," Thence she proceeded to Virginia City, Nev, but being taken down with pneumonia the engagement was cancelled, and about a month ago she arrived in this city and put up at the Union Square Hotel. Far gone in consumption she was removed to the New York Hospital, and from thence, a few days ago, to itrooklyn, where she died yestordsy at the age of twenty six years. The funeral will take place from No, 140 Lawrence stress, at two P. M., to-morrow. vessel. The acquaintance ripened on shij board, and

GOOD TEMPLARS.

PORTLAND, Me., May 27, 1877. The Worthy Grand Louge adjourned at a qua past tweive A. M. The session was consumed by re-ports of committees and votes of thanks to officers.

HERALD WEATHER,

[From the Medina Gazette.] The New York HERALD has a weather bureau of its wn, and it explains the recent heated term-a phe nomenal occurrence in May-as the consequence of somewhere out on the Pacific Ocean telegraphed to headquarters that a series of earthquake waves were the HERALD brought its weather bureau wisdom to bear on the situation and discovered that the enor was the cause of the high temperature of last week. Darn the earthquaxee! What do they want to go kickng up such a muss so early in the season for?

HONOR TO AFRICAN EXPLORERS.

[From the Woonsocket (R. L.) Patriot.] The adventures of the African explorers furnish the most interesting reading. Livingstone passed a great part of his life among the savage tribes of the interior. and pushed upward from the south. Speke was the first to discover the great lake Victoria Niyanza, the true source of the Nile; and Cameron, whose adventures have just been published by the Harpers in an attractive form, crossed Equatorial Africa from one coast to the other. Du Charllu and Schweinfurth tell us of the wonderful pygmy race; and Stanley is still writing his graphic letters to the New York HERALD. All credit is due these gallant men, who carried on these explorations under the greatest difficulties and in the tace of every danger.

UNFAIR APPORTIONMENT.

[From the Trenton True American.] ment bill got up by the republicans in the Legislature of that State as "infamous." The republicans pursued the same game in this State when the last apportion ment was made, and by that means have at times se cured majorities in the Legislature to which the popuar vote did not entitle them. Several counties in the State bave been gerrymandered se as to secure repubican members who could not be elected if the districts were fairly arranged. It is a burlesque of representa tive government that the republican party should ever control legislation in a State in the face of such an ad verse majority of its citizens.

WILL SECRETARY SHERMAN RESIGNS

[From the Washington Nation.] It is now pretty well known that the President and the majority of the Cabinet differ from Secretary Sherman in regard to the financial policy to be pursued President proposes to sent a message to Congress when it meets in Outober, recommending the remonstization of silver. Of course, it is not likely that a man of such positive ideas as is Mr. Sherman can consent to carry out a policy so directly opposed to his own principles, it is equally unlikely that the Secretary can fail to appreciate the indeligacy of remaining in a position which must embarrage the general conduct of the administration. by the covernment. It is even announced that the

SOUTHERN SELF-INTEREST.

[From the Mobile Register.] Especially at this juncture of public affairs, when se much anxiety is felt everywhere in the country that is it incumbent on the government and judiciary of Mississiphi to ferret out and visit with the atmost penalties of the law the perpetrators of the De Kalb

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Charles F. F. Adam, of the British Legation at Wash ington, is at the Everett. Dewitt C, Littlejohn, of Oswego, is at the Metropolitan. Attorney General Charles S. Fairchild, of Albany, is at the Buckingham. Mr. de Meissner, of the Russian Legation at Washingion, is at the Clarendon. Hon. J. Cauchon, of Quebec; Hon. L. S. Huntington, of Montreal, and General Al-bert Pike are at the New York. F. S. Chanfrau is at the Astor. Lieutenant Commander Frederick Pearson, United States Navy; Elizur Wright, of Boston, and James F. Joy, President of the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railway Company, are at the Fifth Avenue Senator Daniel B. St. John, of Newburg, is at the

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